RELIGIOUS.

The Church of the Holy Light-Series by Bishe Araitage, of Wisconia.

A very interesting discourse was delivered yesterday at the morning service of the Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Light, situated on the southwest cerner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh street, by the Right Rev. Wm. E. Armitage, Bishop of Wisconstn. The congregation of this church meet at present in a very plain and unpretending place of worship, but which will be used only until such time as a more suitable edifice can be procured. The lessons and litany having been read by the Rev. Mr. Rankine, of Geneva, N. Y., and the usual chants and

ankine, of Geneva, N. Y., and the usual chants and ymns being sung by the choir, which is selected om the poor blind, for whose benefit a special misom the poor billio, for whose belief a special as on is attached to the church, Bishop Armitage theored a short but impressive sermon on the text om Numbers, twenty-third chapter, tenth verse— Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my st end be like his."

He said:—This is a natural and con ch I suppose everybody among us entertains. atever our lives may be, we certainly all e that our ends may be that of the just. Howthe grave. It seems to me the man whose I have quoted may be taken as a type of ; he had a very great respect for it; he could as in the text, and he also could prophesy the ory of God's people. It seems to me we have ted a tone of preparation for death not sound od. This wish, common as it is, is not the best ans one that a man should take for the ruling of sale into 1 supposes we have inserted among on the chings of the Roman Charlest or externe unclaim, side teachings on this point, After a long life spent in devotion to the world the the teaching on this point, After a long life spent in devotion to the world the the ching in the face, the dying mas at the teaching of the point of the contemporary of the ching of the point of the ching of the point of the ching of the point of the nd we are also influenced by the Calvin-tic teachings on this point. After a long spent in devotion to the world the

bishop McCloskey.

The collection in all the Catholic churches of this city yesterday was in aid of the provincial seminary at Troy, which educates the priesthood of this diocese. The importance of contributing to this object was made the subject of the sermon preached by His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey at the Cathedral, where high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father McGean in the usual solemn manner. At the Gospei the Archbishop, who had been meanwhile seated on the episcopal throne, ascended the pulpit and read as his text the twenty-second chapter of St. McGebon. ter of St. Matthew, first to fourteenth verses, inclusive:—"And Jesus answered and spoke to them in parables," &c. The king spoken of in the selection, he said, was meant to be no other than the King of he said, was meant to be no other than the King of Kings, the Lord of heaven and earth. The son was our Lord Jesus Christ and the bride was the Holy Church on earth. The wedding feast was the spiritual banquet for all invited within the house of his spotless bride on earth. The good things set forth nourish us to eternal life. Who were they that were invited to this featival? At first no distinction was made by the king in the parable; all were called to partake of the banquet. The blood of Christ was not to be applied to a few chosen ones. Alas for the implouasdoctrine that would predestine some to eternal happiness and others to everlasting torment! No one was condemned except through his own fault. No one was cast out into exterior darkness save those who appeared not in the wedding garment. But God had now sent his servants to invite all to the feast, and it was a happy thought that we were called. Would we be chosen also? The Old Testament was filled with lessons teaching the truth that of the many called few would be chosen. Noah and his family were all that were saved of the multitudes on earth before the food. Job was the only honest man of a vast community. "Narrow is the gate and straight is the way that leadeth" to heaven, and "few they are that enter through." "Strive to enter the narrow gate" was the divine injunction. The evidence was also on every side. Reason told us that heaven was only for those who strove for it. Nothing deflied could enter heaven. God was hely. How often first innocence was lost. Go where we would in this city, precocious, youthful wickedness was manifest. Blasphemy, fraud, drunkenness, vice and crime were everywhere to be seen. Was God going to give His kingdom to those who maligned and contunnellously treatedjhis servants and rejected their invitation? It was evident such people were the many. Heaven was for the truly penitent and just. It was our happiness to be of those who were especially called. God had appointed priests, who were to extend His invitation. He sent mini Kings, the Lord of beaven and earth. The son was our Lord Jesus Christ and the bride was the Holy

rmon by Rev. Heury

Despite the unlavorable aspect of the morning the church was crowded to the doors almost before the services commenced. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a well pointed discourse, taking his text from the First Corinthians, ninth chapter and twenty-fifth verse: "And every man that striveth for the mastery is emperate in all things. Now they ancient athletes to obtain the honor of wearing a wreath, and in alinding to the prize fighters of the a wreath, and in slinding to the prize fighters of the present day observed that such men, accustomed to all sorts of deprwity, deprived themselves of every pleasure, abstained from all excesses, lived regularly and became the viry inodels of temperance till the whole system glowed with vigor, and all for an approaching connict if an hour and a haif, attended, of course, with the most brutal results. But they had a motive in thus vigorously controlling themselves, and the manner in which they showed this self-denial was marvellous. How faithfully, too, did soldiers an military men surrender the comforts of hone and accustom themselves to hardship of every description, and that, perhaps, for the emity motive of ambition. Commercial men, he said, fractised self-denial to an extent that would be most commendable in a better cause, toiling night and day for the accumulation of wealth which they never elloy. In other paths of life ambition was the grat goal which men so eagerly sought. The writings of a former President had had great effect upon his mind in his boyhood. He was a great man, endowed with many excellent qualities and possessed of an intellect inferior to few; but he was devold, not of moral sentiment, but of moral sense. He died of a broken heart, counting his whole life was spent in seeking the poor, paltry office of the Presidency, m office that never made a man great there were to many instances to show. After adverting the coagregation to practice self-denial with motives of a pure and exalted nature. The services terminated shortly after twelve o'clock.

Trinity Chapel—Address by Bishop Talbot, of

Whittle, Assistant Bishop of Virginia, would deliver a sermon at this church last evening was the cause of a crowded congregation. The services opened with the usual prayer and chant, then the nine-teenth chapter of II. Samuel:—"David mourneth for Absalom"—was read, as the first lesson; the first chapter of Peter was the second lesson and the Eighteenth Psalm concluded the introductory services. Bishop Whitle took for his text St. Luke xv., 1, 2:—"Then drew near unto him all the publicans and stribes murmured, saying, this man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them." The entire sermon was biblical in its tenor and referred to the worthlessness of worldly goods in the eyes of the Aimlighty, who judged the heart and not the pocket of those who believe in him. If any minister of the Gospel were to-day, at a feast to which he was invited, to say to the host, that he who "humbleth himself shall be exalted, and he that exalted himself shall be humbled," the world would sneer and rail at him. The services were concluded with the 143d hymn, commencing "Jesus, lover of my soul, let me to thy bosom fly." with the usual prayer and chant, then the

bosom fly."

The Midnight Mission—Sermon by Rev. James

O. Murray.

The Rev. Jas. O. Murray, D. D., pastor of the Brick church, preached yesterday evening, by invitation and on behalf of the "Midnight Mission," in the neat and beautiful little Church of the Holy Trinity, Madiand beautiful ittle Church of the Holy, Trinity, Madison avenue, corner Forty-second street. He took for his text, "A woman in the city which was a sinner," seventh chapter of the gospel according to Luke. The woman mentioned here sought Jesus in the house of the Pharisee and brought her box of ointment along with her to anoint his feet. Standing there by her compassionate Saviour and hearing those words, go in peace, so different from the sternness of the Pharisee, was the first dawning of love and grace on a heart which had been a stranger to other. To tell to others such as she just these words of kindly sympathy addressed by the Saviour to Magdaten was the object of the Midnight Mission. There is a class in the society of this city that have to Magdaien was the object of the Midnight Mission. There is a class in the society of this city that have been sadly neglected by the home missions. It was true there were some great asylums erected by the hands of benevolence and charity; but the true Christian spirit should seek out vice and misery in their haunts and rescue from the depths of hopeless wretchedness women who once might have been pure and innocent as angels. Of course there was peril in doing this work, but there is peril in doing any kind of work in this world. We would not consider it without peril to 30 into the midst of a crowded fever or cholera hospital, but to save the lives of others it is necessary that some should do so. The crowning gloty of a Christian should be the cievation of women. The power and methods to accomplish this are all within the grasp of the Christian Church, but he could not reconcile the consistency of that Christian spirit which sent Bibles and Bible readers to the harems and cities of Asia and left the harems and places of sin and death here in their midst untouched. The social outlawry of these women who have fallen from virtue was one great barrier toward their rescue; yet society sends gamblers and adulterers to Congress and makes no distinction between the chaste and the unchaste among men. The class of women among whom the Midnight Mission labors is a very abandoned one. They lie, they cheat, they steal, they drink and seem, like the snow in our streets in winter, to be receptacles for all the moral filthiness around them. What makes the rescue of these women so difficult is this social outlawry practised against them,

shutting out every hope of ever regaining the walks of virtue. The world has no charity to give them; a wall of fire separates them from their fellow beings, and when they fail hope falls with them. When women, by wrong or poverty, are driven to a life of shame, it behooves Christian people with Christian faith and Christian principles to seek them out, to offer them words of encouragement, to bring them back from the path of vice and to throw a mantle of charity over the repentant and reformed Magdalens. But in Christian actions nowadays this earnest spirit is rarely met with. There is an amount of skepticism, libertinism and easy virtue creeping gradually into the country which should alarm every friend of Christianity. Parisian morals have secured innumerable imitators. The indecent ballet and the licentious literature of modern Europe have taken wide hold of the modern and sensual tastes of society. Christian men and women should follow Him who came to seek and save us in their efforts to rescue and reform the women of lost virtue. The gentle, the pure, the compassionate Saviour sought out the victims of shame and by kindness, charity and persuasion raised them up from their fallen condition. It is only the warm, self-sacrificing Christian spirit, following in the footsteps of our Lord, that can reach and save this class of people. It will not do to approach the sinners of shame with learned treatises on the beauty of virtue and goodness. They will look upon your spiendid theories as a cold, glittering palace of ice. You must show the heart and melting tenderness of Christian love if you would truly save these poor, despised unfortunates. The Midnight Mission has endeavored to limitate the example of the Saviour, to tread in His footsteps, seeking out the creatures of sin and poverty to bring them out of the cold and heartless dens of poliution—off the cold and inhospitable streets—into the genial light and love of Christian society.

The City Mission. The first public meeting of the season on behalf of the city evangilation was held yesterday evening in the Madison square Presbyterian church. The building was crowded in every part soon after the opening, at haif-past seven, and the greatest interest seemed to be taken in the proceedings. The Rev. John Hall, Dr. Adams, the pastor of the church, and the Rev. George J. Mingins occupied seats behind the pulpit. The exercises of the evening having been opened by singing and prayer the stev. Mr. Mingin ascended the pulpit and proceeded to deliver his report of the work done by the City Mission during the last nine months.

the pulpit. The exercises of the evening having been opened by singing and prayer the stev. Mr. Mingin ascended the pulpit and proceeded to deliver his report of the work done by the City Mission during the last nine months.

He said that although a good work had been done and was progressing, many measures were necessary to reach the people with the gospel; those people especially who never hear of food and His promise and who never attend a place of worship. The sun never sets on two hundred thousand people of New York engaged in public worship and the question is, therefore, what becomes of the rest of the population on the Sabbatt day? Crowding the river steamers or hurrying to the Park. But this was natural. Thank God that they were moved by Providence to seek fresh air and the freshness and greenness of the country side. He was not of these who would condemn them. No matter what preachers may preach, people will not go to churches where their social equals. To reach the thinking masses of the people who surge through the streets, open air preaching appears to be the only way. The people in the lower part of the city—and he was convinced they were just as fasticious in oratory as the well bred, well dressed fashionables of uptown, required to have religion taught them in a style that was at once plain, direct and practicable. Thousands are kepf away from churches because of poverty and through the baneful induence of the corrupt ideas that permeate our social system. Mrs. Brown says to religious Mrs. Jones, "How can I go to church in this abominable bonnet? Eyerybody would laugh at me; and these miserable shoes that peep out from under my gown will be the ridicule of my neighbors." Mrs. Jones my answer, with a long drawn face and a religious air. "God, my sister, will not mind the out of your bonnet of the sperance of your shoes;" but If Mrs. Brown is a human woman she will say, "If God does not mind the if it do." That is human attree, and the fight of Christianity should not be so much against mature asw of \$5,000.

Mr. Whitmore, Chairman of the Finance Committee, then presented the financial report. He stated that up to the 1st of January \$30,000 had been received, but that \$20,000 more would be required before the expiration of the financial year, two months hence. An effort would be made to extend the mission to every ward in the city. A collection was then taken up.

The Rev. John Hall, Dr. Adams and others afterwards delivered addresses, and the meeting was brought to a conclusion by the singing of an appropriate psalm.

The opening of the Morning Star Mission Sunday School yesterday at Pike's Opera House was an extremely interesting affair. The room which has been secured for this new benevolent enterprise was densely packed, and many were compelled to go away for lack of standing space. The exercises were directed by the Superintendent, Dr. R. P. Perry, who has been mainly instrumental in bringing this school into existence, and consisted of singing, addresses, &c. Rev. Dr. Anderson made some happy remarks in aliusion to the name selected for the school; Rev. C. E. Blake, pastor of the Seventeenth street Baptist Church, where Dr. Perry has long been engaged in Sunday school labors, referred feelingly to the separation which his new duties rendered necessary. Rev. Dr. Puliman paid an eloquent tribute to the self-sacrificing devotion of Christian missionaries, who seek to find and develop the germs of truth in the hearts of the lowly and depised of God's bumanity. Mr. R. G. Pardee, who is well known as an indefatigable worker in the cause, gave some pleasant reminiscences, and de clared the present to be the largest and most encouraging opening of a mission school which he had ever witnessed. The exercises were all characterized by earnest enthusiasm, and it is safe to pronounce this new Christian enterprise a brilliant success. densely packed, and many were compelled to go

Missionary Meeting at St. Timothy's Church A missionary meeting, under the direction of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held last evening at St. Timothy's church, was held last evening at St. Timothy's church, Fixty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue. Similar services were held at the same time in all the churches of this denomination in the city; the fact of the sessions of the General Convention and of the Mission Board now being held rendering it peculiarly appropriate that such services should be held, and holding forth the additional advantage of the congregations being enabled to hear from the bish-ops, ministers and lay delegates from the various dioceses some account of the progress of evangeliza-tion in fheir respective localities. After the usual initiatory devotions Rev. Dr. Geer,

officiating, the Right Rev. S. A. McCoskrey, of Michigan, said that this was indeed a remarkable night in the history of the Church in America, no less than sixty meetings being held in the churches of this city and vicinity, and that it might well be

less than sixty meetings being held in the churches of this city and vicinity, and that it might well be accepted as a token to the people that the Lord had come down with the influences of His Spirit to stir up the hearts of Christians and make them feel the duties they owed to him.

Rev. J. H. Elliott, of South Carolina, was then introduced and delivered a brief address on the subject of the missionary labors of the Protestant Episcopai Church. He said the subject was three-fold in its character, embracing the domestic missions, the foreign missions and the Freedmen's Commission. He had to deal especially, however, on this occasion with the foreign mission and would present a few statistics from the report of the secretary just submitted. The Church had established missions in the four great divisions of the globe—Europe, Asia, Africa and America. In Asia its stations were in China, and one was shortly to be established in Japan; in Africa the stations were on the western coast; in Europe a station had been founded in Greece, and in America at Haylt. There were in all twenty-eight stations on the roll of foreign missions, conducted by thirty-one missionaries, aided by forty-two assistants and forty-five teachers and catechies. Of the missionaries seventeen were Americans and the remaining fourteen were natives of the various countries in which they labor. The Church had contributed for the support of these mission workers during the past year about \$64,000. This was all that had been subscribed for the mintenance of the gospe; among the vast hosts of heathendom, and the number stated comprised the feeble band sent out to a field of labor embracing nine hundred millions of people without any knowledge of Christ's gospei. The expenditures had amounted to seventy-nine thousand dollars during the same period, showing a deficit of fifteen thousand dollars in current expenses, in addition to debts incurred. The Foreign Hoard felt deeply depressed at the present stage of operations in looking at this exhibit, and wa

band. He now appealed to the people to know if they should have to recall any one of that noble few from their apostolic work. He knew he would be met at the outset by the objection that we should first attend to our home missions, but he would ask "If this preforence for the home instead of the foreign mission had always prevailed what would now have been our condition?" Should we have ever heard the gospel ourselves? In England, in the early part of the last century, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was formed, and to that organization our church in this country was largely indebted for its growth and prosperity. If it had there been urged that there was "great destitution at home," or that "charity begins at home," Christ's nignation to his disciples to "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" would have been eyen farther than now from eliciting obedience, and how many souls would have been lost. If such a principle had always been carried out Christianity would have been for ever confined to the spot where it was first implanted and whence it eventually sprung, for who ever heard of a land where there was not plenty of work for Christianity to perform? But the crowning reason why the church should move in this matter could be found in the reflection that there still exists after nineteen centuries of Christianity 900,000,000 of heathens, to whom there has never been uttered the hope of a crucified and world-redeeming Saviour. No voice had ever awakened their savage solitudes with the cry of the evangelist—Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make His path straight." There had never been seen upon their mountains "the feet of them that bring glad tidings." The reverend gentieman concluded by a slirring appeal to the people of the Church in this land to put forth some worther efforts in the cause of evangelical truth, and was followed by Mr. William Welsh and the right reverend prelate in words of encouragement towards the same exalted purpose. The services were closed by singin

From Greenland's lcy mountains, and the congregation was dismissed with a benedic-tion by Bishop McCoskrey.

Society for the Increase of the Ministry. The Society for the Increase of the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church held its fourth triennial meeting last evening in the Zion church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Emanuel church, Boston, pre sided. The usual religious services commenced at half-past seven, and at their conclusion the special sided. The usual religious services commenced at half-past seven, and at their conclusion the special business of the evening was introduced by the reading the annual report of the society. The total receipts of the year were stated at \$25,006 34, and the amount expended \$26,000. After the reading of the report the Rev. E. L. Brown, of St. Paul's church, New Haven, was introduced and addressed the congregation. Mr. Brown stated that he had been connected with the society for eight years, had watched its growth from the time its yearly income was as low as \$400 or \$500, had been present at every meeting, and knowing how much good it had accomplished he felt great pleasure in addressing the congregation in itsbehalf. Applying the text "the laborer is worthy of his hire" to the clergy, the reverend gentleman made an earnest effort to convince his hearers that by multiplying the number of laborers they would increase the power of the Church, and concluded by exhorting them to give their richest gifts and charities to the society. The next speaker, the Rev. Mr. Garmann, President of the Nebraska College, introduced himself to the meeting as one who had been doing picket duty on the frontiers of Christianity. He said that every man and woman who had the welfare of the Church at heart not only should but must assist the society, and that those who do not help to support the ministry are not practical Christians. The next speaker said he did not beleve there was anything which would afford greater satisfaction and enjoyment to Christian meand women than assisting the young men who are now being educated for the ministry, and he hoped all present would do so. The Rev. Dr. Martin, of Terre Haute, Indiana, made a fervent appeal on behalf of the society, and concluded by saying:—"Shame upon such of you as take a single cent out of the building that you could afford to give." A collection was then taken up, and after the contributions were handed in the Rev. Dr. Jackson, President of Trinity College, delivered an address an

New York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The monthly meeting of this society was held on Friday evening last in the Broome street chapel, William W. Cornell, President, in the chair. Repor were read by the pastors in charge of the mission work for the last month. Rev. D. D. Marks, preacher in charge of city missions, New York Conference, in charge of city missions, New York Conference, presented the following report:—Sermons preached, 32; prayer meetings, 46; class meetings, 64; Sunday schools visited, 33; funerals attended, 16; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,978; visits to the sick, 101; familles prayed with, 306; baptisms, 10; pages of tracts distributed, 5,778. Rev. George Hollis, preacher in charge of city missions, New York East Conference, presented the following report:—Sermons preached, 47; prayer meetings, 55; class meetings, 48; Sunday schools visited, 29; funerals attended, 4; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,546; visits to the sick, 36; families prayed with, 310; baptisms, 2; pages of tracts distributed, 2,410. Outdoor preaching, under the auspices of this society, is increasing in interest and promises to be productive of much good.

Yesterday at the Parish of the Epiphany, corner of Second avenue and Twenty-third street, high mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Burtsell, pastor, and an eloquent sermon preached by Rev. Father P. Laugheloquent sermon preached by Rev. Father P. Laughran, assistant pastor, and lately ordained a priest. The text was, "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Go, therefore, teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." Mathew xxviii.chap., 30th

Norse's mass, also "Mine's Sanctus and Agnus Dei" was performed, the solos of which were admirably song by Mrs. Traynor, who is well known in musical circles. Miss Fiset, who by her beautiful and powerful soprano voice and high musical talents has all the requisites for an artist, and the basso was Mr. Purcell. At the offertory, the grand trio d'Attila Te Sol quest Anima was sung by Mr. and Mrs. Traynor, and Miss Fiset; the accompaniement of the whole was played by Mrs. Burtsell, the present organist. St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church, Williamsburg

After the usual services by the rector, Rev. Dr. Haskins, at the above church, yesterday forenoon, the Right Rev. Bishop Tuttle, of Utah, occupied the puipit and detailed at length the present condition of the Protestant Episcopal Mission in the Territo-ries of Utah, Idaho and Montana. The Bishop ries of Utab, Idaho and Montana. The Bishop thanked the congregation of St. Mark's for their sympathy in the Salt Lake Mission and acknowledged the receipt of \$300 from them at an opportune moment. The mission there received some encouragement from the residents, there being three clergymen and eighty-seven communicants, and throughout the Territories of Idaho and Montana there is a willingness on the part of the people to co-operate with the missionaries in spreading the Gospel and advancing education. The Western merchants cheerfully contribute to build churches and school houses. In Salt Lake City the mission has Mormonism only to contend with, and in Virginia City only Romanism. The Romanist missionaries are men of ability, piety and determination, and they are untiring at their work. They are our only competitors for the possession of the field. The inhabitants are impulsively generous, but are not guided by principle in their charities. Among the mining population wickedness abounds and drunkenness, gambling and licentiousness prevail. The Indians in the field are at present ceyond the evangelizing infuence of the mission. The Chinamen, who are all heathens, have two temples, or Jose houses, with prosperous congregations. vall. The indians in the field are at present beyond the evangelizing influence of the mission. The Chinamen, who are all heathens, have two temples, or Joss houses, with prosperous congregations, There are 100,600 Mormons in the field, most of whom know no religion except Mormonism and no social life but polygamy; but with the completion of the Pacific Railroad, and the consequent increase of the Christian population, disfutegration would doubtlessly result in that exceptional community.

The Bishop concluded by giving a statement of the financial condition of the mission. The East had given it \$10,000, yet there is a debt on the rectory at Sait Lake City of \$2,500. He now wanted \$10,000 to build a school house there and \$6,000 to pay for land. Altogether the mission needed \$20,000, and the Bishop had no doubt about that amount being contributed before he returned to the extensive field of his labors.

Catholic Mission in Jersey City. A mission was opened yesterday in St. Peter's church, Jersey City, by the Jesuit Fathers Smarius and Boudreaux, from Chicago. A solemn high mass was celebrated at half-past ten o'clock by the Rev. P. J. Sheahan. When the first gospel was concluded some announcements on parochial matters were made by the pastor, Rev. P. Corrigan, after which the Rev. Father Boudreaux ascended the pulpit and recited the order of exercises for the mission. To meet the wants of the laboring class mass would be celebrated every morning at five o'clock, to be followed by a short instruction. The hours for the other exercises would be nine A. M. and three and seven P. M. The preacher defined a mission to be a certain number of spiritual exercises designed to excite in the soul a recollection of its own unworthiness in the sight of God and prepare the way for repentance. Cathorics were brought together and the truths of the Gospel unfolded to them that they might thereby be enabled to go with confidence to the throne of grace and find mercy. A mission was not intended for the wicked in particular, because there was no one among the congregation, however just he might appear in his own estimation, but needed a supply of grace to fortify him against temptation. Even in monasteries and convents, where holy men and women devote their lives to God in seclusion from the world, a mission, or as it is usually called, a retreat, is given annually; and the same is the case among priests of every diocese. He exhorted the congregation to pray for the conversion of sinners during the exercises, especially for any of their own relations who might be going astray from the paths of virtne. To show them how extended was the sphere of their meet the wants of the laboring class mass would be

iabors he would state that the fathers had closed two missions in Michigan only a few days ago.

The music at the high mass was Farmer's Mass, in B flat, Professor Neuendorf presiding at the organ. St. Peter's church has achieved a reputation for the excellence of its choir which places it one of the foremost if not the very first among ecclesiastical edifices in the State.

The morning instruction will be given by Father Boudreaux, and the evening sermon by Father Smarius. Several other priests will attend during the mission, which will continue during the onsuing two weeks.

Antagonism of Spiritual Philosophy and Christianity.

Horatio, the special dreamer upon themes sophical, would have been somewhat puzzled, not to say startled, had he been present in the body—he may have been in the spirit, however—at the convocation of Spiritualists assembled yesterday afternoon in "conference" in a side room at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. He would have found that philosophy, which those of ordinary ken given to looking through material me-diums and not to going wool gathering through the misty mediums of shadowless spirits suppose almisty mediums of shadowless spirits suppose at-ways true to itself and reconcilable to natural laws is, after all, very cross-grained and capable of very diverse twistings and interpretations. About fifty constituted the so-called conference and about fifty years was their average age—that special age of the lean and slippered pantaloon and spectacle on nose to whom philosophizing is an attributed weakness. Some of the men sat with their hats off and more with them on, but around the gray and venerable locks and attenuated figures of all of them seemed

some of the men sat with their hats off and more with them on, but around the gray and venerable locks and attenuated figures of all of them seemed to hover a dim, sepulchral light suggestive of their having to do with spirits other than pale Bourbon or Jersey lightning. A few ladies were scattered about, but there certainly was nothing strikingly spiritual in their appearance, though what they are capable of doing in the spiritual way, either drinking sparkling Moselle or summoning spirits to thump on tables, or talk, or write at their imperious will, did not transpire on the present occasion.

Mrs. Steele, a woman fair, fat and forty, to say the least, presided at the "conference," whose ingredients we have in brief terms set forth. She did her part with grace and dignity, and therein, though not saying a word, presented a mutely eloquent argument in favor of woman's rights. The subject of discussion, or of conference, as the people choose to call it, was announced as above, although embraced in more words and put with an interrogation point at the end. The chairwoman stated that each speaker could talk lifteen minutes. Several evinced an ambitious desire to talk first, but a gentleman wearing his spectacles particularly down toward the tup of his nose was allowed the first say. His talk was about as transcendentally lucent as Cariyle or Ralph Waldo Emerson in their most obscure moods, and when he came to speak of spirits was allowed the first say. His talk was about as transcendentally lucent as Cariyle or Ralph Waldo Emerson in their most obscure moods, and when he came to speak of spirits was selearer. He believed in christianity; he did not believe in spirit manifestations. He talked out his belief in a straigtforward manner, and called Spiritualism what he believed it to be, charlatanry and humbug. The fourth speaker was equally emphatic in his denunciations of what he called the Christian schemo of salvation. He ridiculed the accepted account of the fall of Adam and Eve as a snake story; he pronounced h his shoulders to his ears when he started and talking with the forefinger of his dexter hand keeping time to his argument on the palm of his left hand. Other speakers followed in similar and dissimilar views, and at the close of the meeting each held to the same opinion as at the opening.

FARRAGUT.

The Frigate Franklin in the Bosp Anchor and Visita-Matrimonial Specula-tions and "Juck". Delighted-Farragut's Receptions—Message from the Sultan—Ar American General and Papers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28, 1868. At the moment of the departure of the mail steam-er that conveyed my last letter the Franklin, Commodore Pennock, anchored in the Bosphorus directly in front of the Imperial palace of Dolma Bagtche. week while the question of permitting her to pass the straits was being discussed here. As I intimated in my last the majority of the diplomatic corps were in favor of giving the permission at once; but the Austrian Ambassalor and perhaps one of his colleagues demurred, and it is quite probable that but for the apposition of these dignitaries. for the opposition of these dignitaries the Franklin would have passed the Dardanelles without any de-tention. During the week thousands of persons have availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the ship, greatly to the satisfaction of some of the officers and to the annovance of others who don't like to have their official duties and the order that usually reigns on board disturbed by such a motiey crowd of infidels and the faithful. Jack is naturally delighted, as he is in a great measure denied the privilege of seeing the people of the Turkish capital in their daily haunts, to have them passed in review

efore him on board. Unfortunately the best society of the capital is at this season dispersed among the villages on the Bosphorus or are quietly pursuing the summer at their charming retreats at the Princes Islands, as no family that can possibly obtain a house in the coun try remains in town during the hot season. The ladies who spend the summer in town are therefore nearly the only representatives of the fair sex wh have visited the ship, and the young Perote, inter-preter, who has been left in charge of the consulate during the temporary absence of the Consul General (now in America on leave of absence), has found abundant occupation for himself and the ship's boats in conveying his fair friends on board to see the frigate and trip the "light fantastic toe" with the

officers.

A year ago we had a case of love at first sight between a young gentleman on board the steam-shi p Quaker Cuy and a Pera lady, which resulted shi p Quaker City and a Pera lady, which resulted in the immediate marriage and departure of the happy pair for the home of the bridegroom in your city. The marvellous accounts of the wealth and respectability of the family of the young bridegroom which have since reached here have had an electrifying effect upon the ladies of these parts, and they are doubtless all on the quit eine to secure an American husband while the frigate is here, and it is to be feared that some of the visitors forget that young officers abroad, while quite ready for a firtation, are not all prepared to commit matrimony at such short notice.

American husband while the frigate is here, and it is to be feared that some of the visitors forget that young officers abroad, while quite ready for a fitration, are not all prepared to commit matrimony at such short notice.

While the younger officers have employed their leisure in seeing the sights on shore and entertaining their visitors of both sexes on board, the gallant Admiral and his staff have been fully occupied in receiving and entertaining the official visitors during the week. On Monday Mr. Morris, the American Minister resident, made his official visit, and was received with the customary salute. Halli Pacha, Chief of the Ordnance Department, shortly followed, and examined with great apparent interest the ship's guns. As this officer speaks English perfectly well, Admiral Farragut took great pleasure in explaining the merits of his big guns. Halli Pacha having carefully examined all parts of the ship, requested the Admiral not to salute, and left without the customary honor being paid him.

On Tuesday Mahmoud Pacha, Minister of the Marine, paid his visit, accompanied by his staff.

Wednesday was devoted to the reception of the diplomatic corps. On this occasion the Admiral received the visits of the British Ambassador, Mr. Elliot and Mrs. Elliot; the Russian General Ignaly end and Madame Ignaled; the French Monsieur Boylree, the Italian Bertinatti, the Swedish and Norriegian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Stennyson, all of whom received the usual official salutes.

It has been remored at the Porte during the week that the Suitan himself would honor the drawning the time that he should charge his Grand Chamberlain, Djemil Bey, to visit the Admiral, and in his Majesty expressed his pleasure at the arrival of the flagship and the visit of the Admiral has no such his officers. On Thorsday, gesterday, accordingly pleanil Bey made his visit, which was followed by that of the Grand Vizier and Fuad Pacha.

Some of the local papers are very persistent in assuring their readers that the Admiral has no such intenti

tions placed upon the passage of shipping at the Dardanelles in my next and let your readers know what steps are being taken here about them. General Mott has just arrived here. It is said he has come from the United States with fetters to the Grand Vizier, and hopes to obtain a position in the

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON .- A man named Henry O'Neil had his pocket picked of a wallet con-taining the sum of twenty-one dollars on Saturday night last, while in company with one Mary Walker, whose subsequent arrest he caused to be made. The accused was locked up to await examination at the York street station house.

Grand Largeny.—Robert Roley, twenty-three

years of age, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Patrick Hassey, of Myrtle avenue, who charges him with having stolen \$100 in money, one gold watch and chain and other articles of jewelry from him. He was arraigned before Justice Lynch and locked up for examination.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Robert Jackson, residing at the corner of Bedford avenue and Ross street, was thrown from a feed wagon in Skillman street on Saturday evening, and striking on his head received serious if not fatal injuries. His fall caused concus-sion of the brain and hemorrage from the left ear. He was taken to the city hospital.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT .- A little boy named John McDermott, whose parents reside at No. 5 Prince street, was severely burned on Saturday afternoon in consequence of his clothes igniting by coming in contact with a bondre, about which he was playing in a vacant lot on the corner of Concord and Prince streets. He was conveyed to his home, where he died yesterday morning. The deceased was in the fifth year of his age.

Swindled.—A young man about twenty years old called at the house of Mrs. Bergen, No. 237 Bridge street, on Saturday and represented that Mr. Gilbert, a boarder and owner of the house, had sent him for the loan of twenty-five dollars. He stated nim for the loan of twenty-five dollars. He stated that Mr. Gilbert was about leaving the city on urgent business and was too late for the bank. The landlady gave him sixteen dollars, all the change she had, and he left. Mr. Gilbert subsequently returned to the house, when it was ascertained that the young fellow was an impostor and that he had swindled Mrs. Bergen out of the money.

BURGLARS EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH AN OFFICER.—

Officer Bowers of the Forty-fourth precinct discovered two burgiars in the residence of Mr. John T. Waters, No. 155 Carleton avenue, on Saturday evening, and endeavored to arrest them, but they maning, and endeavored to arrest them, but they managed to get away. The officer gave chase and fired twice at the rogues, who returned the fire. On reaching Clinton dock one of the fellows was arrested by a citizen named Sanuel Dunn, who held his prisoner until the policeman came, when he handed him over to his custody. On being taken to the station house he gave his name as James Ryan, is twenty-one years of age and a native of Newfoundiand. A number of skeleton keys, a pick and a jimmy were found upon his person.

CANVASSES AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—There

CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION .- There was a meeting of the City Board of Supervisors held on Saturday evening at the County Court House for the purpose of arranging the list of canvassers and inspectors of election. Supervisor Osborn presided, and his honor Mayor Kalbnetsch was also present. A few alterations were made in the list of names, A few alterations were made in the list of names, not altering the political caste, however, and the list was adopted by a two-thirds vote. The Mayor refuted the assertion, which has been made than he was not a member of the Board of Supervisors and read the charter showing that he was a de factor member of that body by-wirtue of his office, and as well entitled to a vote in the Board as any supervisor. Supervisor Little, of the Twentieth ward, argued that the recent action of the Board was unfair and the meeting adjourned.

SHOOTING AFFRAY ON MYRTLE AVENUE.—About

SHOOTING AFFRAY ON MYRTLE AVENUE,-About half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night a quarrel arose between a party of political strikers, while discussing the merits of their repective favorite can-didates, standing on the corner of Grand and Myrtie didates, standing on the corner of Grand and Myrtle avenues. Personalities were indulged in and a free fight ensued, and there was a pretty lively time until officer Wormell, of the Forty-fourth precinct, came upon the scene. During the melée a laborer named William Mulligan drew a pistol and shot one James Brennan. The builet entered at the mouth and lodged in the back of the neck. It is a very painful though not dangerous wound. Breenan was removed to the City Hospital. Mulligan ran away, but was pursued by officer Wormel and after a chase of several blocks was arrested. The prisoner was taken to the Myrtle avenue station house and locked up to await examination on a charge of felonious assault.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF SETTING PIRE TO A SCHOONER.—Between two and three o'clock yester-day morning the attention of two policemen, of the Forty-eighth precinct—roundsman Webster and officer Forbell—was attracted by the flames which made their appearance on board a vessel lying out in Gowanus bay. The officers who were on patrol duty along Third avenue at the time promptly produty along Third avenue at the time promptly procured a row boat, and, bending well to their oars,
were soon alongside the object of their solicitude,
which proved to be the schooner A. C. Havens. They
stepped on board, and the steaming Yankee, Captain Hannessey, which happened to be in the
vicinity at the time, came up and speedily extinguished the fire, and then towed her in to the Bay
Ridge dock, where she is now moored. The
damage occasioned by the fire was not serious.
The schooner, which is an old one, was
bought for \$2,000 a couple of vears ago,
and is insured for \$1,800. It appeared upon
enquiry that she had been on fire twice before during and is insured for \$1,800. It appeared upon enquiry that she had been on fire twice before during the night, and that it had been each time extinguished by passing steamboats. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the police concluded to arrest those who were on board the schooner Havens, consisting of Charles Hemken, captain an-4 owner, Casper Menner and Julius Ferdinansen, who were making preparations to leave their vessel when the officers came on board. They were locked up at the Forty-eight precinct station house to await examination.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.-The Police Surgeon, Df. Geo. Cochrane, was summoned about one o'clock yesterday morning to attend a young man named Daniel Beatty, about twenty-two years of age, who was sufering from the effects of poison administered for the purpose of committing suicide, at his residence, No. 49. It appears that Bea ty had been in company with another man during the evening and had been drinking rather freely. While with his friend he procured two drachms of corrosive sublimate at a drug store and then went into Joice's inquor store, on Tillary street, where he called for a glass of rum. Upon being handed the liquor he suddenly emptted the poison which he had just procured into the tumbler, and, raising it to his lips, was about to swallow it when his friend detected the movement and knocked the glass out of his hand. They left the place together then and parted for the night at about eleven o'clock on Myrtie avenue. Beatty wenhome and remained there a short while, when he again sallied forth and visited Mansing's drug store, on Myrtie avenue, where he asked for two drachms of corrosive sublimate, representing that he required it for the purpose of finishing pictures, he being a photographist. This dose it was that he subsequently swallowed—large enough to kill half a dozen men. In this case it appears to have counteracted its effect, and hopes are entertained of the recovery of the unfortunate man. No cause can be assigned by his friends for the rash act. No. 49. It appears that Bea ty had been in company

THE SONS OF THE SOUTHERN CLERGYMEN.

After the usual devotional exercises at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Pacific street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, last night, a meeting was held on behalf of the "Sons of the Clergy Fund," which is devoted to the ofucation of the sons of ciergymen de-ceased, of missionaries and of parish ministers. Bish-op White louse briefly stated the great good which had bee'a accomplished by the society since its organization, and the necessity of supporting it well at the present time. They were sending ministers to different Countries, and there was a demand for ministers prezent time. They were sending ministers to different countries, and there was a demand for ministers in all parts of the country. The necessity of sustaining and educating the sons of Southern clergymen was greater at the present time from the fact that through the recent war the people had been greatly reduced and were still suffering from its effects. This society had educated 400 sons of clergymen out of this fund, and 150 ministers of God were cast over our land. One hundred and sixty young men were now struggling to prepare themselves for different callings; for the saciety did not bind them all to become ministers. It was impossible for him to tell what 150 ministers would do in five years, and he compared their works and strength to the little acorn from which tail oaks and mighty forests grew.

The one hundred and sixty scholars now being educated out of this fund were from thirty different dioceses, and if divided into four classes they would have from New England, thirty-four; Western States, forty-one; Southern, thirty-five, and from the Middle States, fifty. This appeal in behalf of the society, he stated, was especially to aid in educating the sons of the Southern clergymen.

The Rev. Mr. Clark was next introduced and made a short address. The question might be asked, he said, why should the sons of clergymen be educated in this manner more particularly than any other class? He would answer the question by remarking that the cailing of ministers precluded them from ever accumulating any wealth. What would they fink to find the clergymen in the daily market places and following other avocations? Yet they must have ministers of Christ. He preferred to come before them regardless of all territory, yet at the present time he must say the Southern clergy were unable to provide for themselves. There were no rich men there new to help them. After sone further remarks the Rev. Mr. Lawon was introduced and made a short address, appealing to the congregation to assist the southern clergy.